

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

ORDER

Pending before the Court is Petitioner Alexander Gallegos's ("Petitioner") Motion for Voluntary Dismissal, (ECF No. 56), of the Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 ("2255 Motion"), (ECF Nos. 50, 51). The Government filed a Response, (ECF No. 57), and Petitioner filed a Reply, (ECF No. 58). For the reasons discussed below, Petitioner's Motion for Voluntary Dismissal is **GRANTED**.

I. BACKGROUND

On July 26, 2012, Petitioner pled guilty to one count of felon in possession of a firearm in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1) and 924(a)(2). (Plea Mem., ECF No. 18); (Mins. Proceedings, ECF No. 23). The Court accordingly sentenced Petitioner to a term of 87 months' imprisonment. (J., ECF No. 36).

On June 17, 2016, Petitioner filed an Abridged 2255 Motion, (ECF No. 50), followed by a comprehensive 2255 Motion on December 20, 2016, (ECF No. 51), arguing that the Court’s sentence violates due process because the Court imposed it under an unconstitutionally vague portion of the United States Sentencing Guidelines (“U.S.S.G.”). (2255 Mot. 6:11–9:2, ECF No. 51). Petitioner’s vagueness argument relies on *Johnson v. United States*, 135 S. Ct. 2551 (2015). In *Johnson*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the residual clause of the Armed Career

1 Criminal Act (ACCA) was unconstitutionally vague. *Johnson*, 135 S. Ct. at 2557. Petitioner
2 accordingly points to language in U.S.S.G. § 4B1.2's residual clause, which is identical to that
3 of the ACCA's residual clause, for the proposition that both provisions, and any sentences
4 imposed under them, are invalid. (*Id.*).

5 On March 6, 2017, the U.S. Supreme Court issued its decision in *Beckles v. United*
6 *States*, 137 S. Ct. 886 (2017). In *Beckles*, the Supreme Court held that "the advisory
7 Sentencing Guidelines are not subject to a vagueness challenge under the Due Process Clause
8 and that § 4B1.2(a)'s residual clause is not void for vagueness." *Id.* at 895. Roughly two weeks
9 later, Petitioner filed a notice concerning the *Beckles* decision, and requested that the Court
10 defer ruling on the 2255 Motion for thirty days. (Notice 1:18-2:2, ECF No. 55). Petitioner
11 thereafter filed a Motion for Voluntary Dismissal of his 2255 Motion under Federal Rule of
12 Civil Procedure 41(a)(2). (Mot. Voluntary Dismissal 1:19-2:2, ECF No. 56).

13 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

14 Under 28 U.S.C. § 2255, a petitioner may file a motion requesting the Court which
15 imposed sentence to vacate, set aside, or correct the sentence. 28 U.S.C. § 2255(a). Such a
16 motion may be brought on the following grounds: "(1) the sentence was imposed in violation of
17 the Constitution or laws of the United States; (2) the court was without jurisdiction to impose
18 the sentence; (3) the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized by law; or (4) the
19 sentence is otherwise subject to collateral attack." *Id.*; see *United States v. Berry*, 624 F.3d
20 1031, 1038 (9th Cir. 2010). Motions pursuant to § 2255 must be filed within one year from
21 "the date on which the judgment of conviction becomes final." 28 U.S.C. § 2255(f)(1). The
22 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure apply to petitions under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 "to the extent that
23 they are not inconsistent with any statutory provisions or [the Rules Governing Section 2255
24 Cases]." R. 12, Rules Governing Section 2255 Proceedings (2019).

1 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure (“Rule”) 41(a)(1)(A)(i) allows for the voluntary
2 dismissal of a case by a plaintiff without a court order where a notice of dismissal is filed
3 before the opposing party has answered or filed a motion for summary judgment. Rule 41(a)(2)
4 permits dismissal by a court at the request of the plaintiff “on terms that the court considers
5 proper.”

6 **III. DISCUSSION**

7 The Government opposes Petitioner’s Motion for Voluntary Dismissal by arguing that
8 dismissal under Rule 41 is inconsistent with the rules governing petitions under 28 U.S.C.
9 § 2255—specifically, the framework of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of
10 1996 (“AEDPA”). (Resp. 4:10–5:23, ECF No. 57). The Government argues that dismissal on
11 grounds other than the merits would allow Petitioner to escape rules that prevent successive
12 2255 motions. (*Id.*). The Court, however, disagrees; permitting Petitioner to voluntarily
13 withdraw his 2255 Motion is appropriate under Rule 41(a)(2).

14 The Court’s discretion to grant dismissal under Rule 41(a)(2) focuses primarily on
15 whether the opposing party can show that it will suffer some legal prejudice as a result. *Smith v.*
16 *Lenches*, 263 F.3d 972, 975 (9th Cir. 2001) (citations omitted). Legal prejudice means
17 “prejudice to some legal interest, some legal claim, some legal argument.” *Westlands Water*
18 *Dist. v. United States*, 100 F.3d 94, 97 (9th Cir. 1996).

19 Here, the Government has not shown it will suffer legal prejudice if the Court grants
20 Petitioner’s request to voluntarily dismiss his 2255 Motion. Though the Government argues
21 that voluntary dismissal goes against finality by not decisively precluding a future 2255 motion
22 on the same grounds, (Resp. 4:10–4:19), the Ninth Circuit has found uncertainty of a future,
23 potential second lawsuit to be generally insufficient to establish plain legal prejudice in the
24 context of a Rule 41(a)(2) motion. *See Westlands Water Dist.*, 100 F.3d at 96 (“[T]he threat of
25 future litigation which causes uncertainty is insufficient to establish plain legal prejudice.”);

1 *Hamilton v. Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.*, 679 F.2d 143, 145–46 (9th Cir. 1982) (“Appellant’s
2 contention that appellee should have been estopped from requesting a voluntary dismissal,
3 because appellant was put to significant expense in preparing and filing its pleadings, is without
4 merit.”); *In re Lowenschuss*, 67 F.3d 1394, 1400–01 (9th Cir. 1995) (“[T]he inconvenience of
5 defending another lawsuit . . . does not constitute prejudice.”); *see also Cook v. United States*,
6 No. 1:10-cr-00167-BLW, 2018 WL 2024609, at *2 (D. Idaho May 1, 2018).

7 Further, regardless of whether the Court permits Petitioner to voluntarily dismiss his
8 2255 Motion or denies the 2255 Motion on the merits, Petitioner will not obtain any relief from
9 his sentence as a result of his filing. Petitioner also would need to distinguish the present 2255
10 Motion, and the reasons underlying the current voluntary dismissal, if any future 2255 motion
11 arose.¹ *United States v. Salisbury*, No. 2:11-cr-00317-LDG-CWH, 2017 WL 3484649, at *1 (D.
12 Nev. Aug. 11, 2017) (explaining that any future 2255 motion would “undoubtedly” require the
13 petitioner to establish how prior motions do not bar the future motion); *Rodrigues v. United
14 States*, No. 16-00149 HG, 2016 WL 1465328, at *3 (D. Haw. Apr. 14, 2016) (discussing a
15 district court’s ability to refer a second or successive petition to the court of appeals).
16 Voluntary dismissal without an adjudication on the merits thus conserves judicial resources at
17 this time and in the context of this case. *United States v. Wilson*, No. 2:11-cr-00333-LDG-
18 GWF, 2017 WL 3484160, at *1 (D. Nev. Aug. 11, 2017). The Court accordingly will dismiss
19 Petitioner’s 2255 Motion under Rule 41(a)(2).

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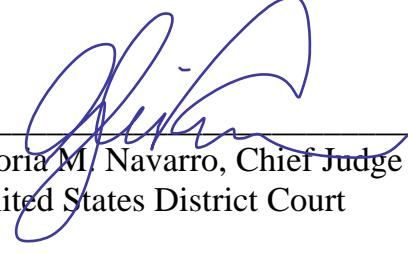
¹ The Court takes no position on whether any future 2255 motion from Petitioner would be considered “second
24 or successive” such that it must comply with procedural rules under 28 U.S.C. § 2255(h). Nevertheless, the
25 Court advises that if Petitioner should later attempt to raise his dismissed claims in a subsequent habeas petition
or Section 2255 motion, those claims may be time-barred or barred as successive.

1 **IV. CONCLUSION**

2 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Petitioner's Motion for Voluntary Dismissal, (ECF
3 No. 56), is **GRANTED**.

4 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Petitioner's 2255 Motion, (ECF Nos. 50, 51), is
5 **DISMISSED without prejudice**.

6 **DATED** this 11 day of April, 2019.

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Gloria M. Navarro, Chief Judge
10 United States District Court
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